

roduced in the garden of the Botanical Survey of India, Coimbatore, did not survive in spite of particular care. Probably this plant can survive only in the humid zones at higher altitudes unless controlled conditions are provided. A garden variety of the species is grown in the Fernery of Ooty Botanic Garden.

As this species has not been reported so far from India in a wild state and no description is available in the literature on Indian ferns, a detailed description is included here. **Phlebodium aureum** (Linn.) J. Sm. Lond. Journ. Bot. 4: 59. 1841.

Polypodium aureum L. Sp. Pl. 2: 1087. 1753.

Epiphytes growing on tree trunks; rhizome creeping bearing a short phyllopodium to which the stipe is jointed; rhizome scales abundant, peltate, calthrate, deep brown at the place of attachment and light brown above, ± 12 mm long, $\pm 1-1.5$ mm broad, lanceolate with a long acuminate tip, scale margins with unicellular emergences; stipe as long as the lamina or little shorter and wing-less, grooved, dull brown, glossy; lamina broadly lanceolate, $40-60 \times 10-30$ cm, dull brown, glossy; lamina broadly lanceolate, $40-60 \times 10-$

30 cm, deeply pinnatifid; lateral lobes opposite or subopposite, $10-15 \times 1-2$ cm, 4-12 pairs, terminal lobe similar to lateral ones, apices acute, margins entire, thickened with equidistant notches; venation reticulate, areole without included veinlet; sori superficial, round, large, one on either side of the costa, median, seated at the junction of the veins; spores monolete, plano-convex in lateral view and oblong to elliptic in polar view, densely tuberculate.

Specimens examined: TAMIL NADU, Nilgiri District, Upper Tiger Shola, 2000 m, K. M. Sebastine 4840, 8-12-1957 (MH), P. Bhargavan 47489, 7-12-1976 (MH).

This plant may be mistaken for *Polypodium amomenum* Wall. ex Mett. but can be easily distinguished by the absence of paraphyses in the sporangium and included veinlet in the areoles.

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BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,
SOUTHERN CIRCLE,
COIMBATORE-641 002,
July 24, 1979.

32. NOMENCLATURAL NOTES IN THE FAMILY LYCOPODIA- CEAE P. BEAUV. EX MIRB.

Holub (*Preslia* 47: 103, 1975) proposed the generic name *Lycopodiastrum* and gave diagnostic characters in English. The latin description is provided here to validate its publication and a new combination has been

made for typification of the genus.

Lycopodiastrum Holub ex Dixit, gen. nov.

Planta divisa in parte sterile et in parte fertile cum fasciculis strobiloideorum. Caulis principalis gracilis, filo metallico similis, rigi-

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

dus, usquae and 20 m longis. Folia matura monomorpha, squamis similia, plus minusve spiratum disposita. Sporae scarbatae.

Genus monotypicus.

Type species: **Lycopodiastrum casuarinoides** (Spring) Holub ex Dixit, comb. nov. *Lycopodium casuarinoides* Spring, Mem. Acad. Sci. Belg. 15(1): 92.1843.

A few more new combinations in the genera *Huperzia* Bernh. and *Phlegmariurus* (Herter) Halub have been established:—

Huperzia cryptomerina (Maxim) Dixit, comb. nov.—*Lycopodium cryptomerinum* Maxim, Bull. Acad. Sci. St. Petersb. 15:231. 1870.

Huperzia niligarica (Spring) Dixit, comb. nov.—*Lycopodium niligaricum* Spring, Bull. Acad. Sci. Belg. 15(1): 58.1843.

Huperzia petiolata (Clarke) Dixit, comb. nov.—*Lycopodium hamiltonii* var. *petiolata* Clarke, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. II Bot. 1: 590.1880.

Phlegmariurus phyllanthum (Hook. & Arn.)

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,
ALLAHABAD, U.P.,
July 22, 1980.

Dixit, comb. nov.—*Lycopodium phyllanthum* Hook. & Arn. Bot. Beech Voy. 102. 1841; Spring, Mem. Acad. Sci. Belg. 15(1): 73. 1843.

Love, Love and Pichi-Sermolli (Cytotaxonomical Atlas of the Pteridophyta p. 25. 1977) accepted the above name but did not provide bibliographical details and therefore, not validly published. However, Holub (personal communication, Feb. 1980) also did not validate its publication.

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R. D. DIXIT